

SAYS BRITAIN FORGED A MAP.

Venezuela's Convincing Brief Handed to the Boundary Commission.

Counsel Storrow Shows That Salisbury's Claim Is Unworthy of Consideration.

England Arbitrarily Changed Schomburgk's Line Twenty Years After His Death.

GREED FOR GOLD WAS THE MOTIVE.

Not Until the Rich Deposits Were Discovered and an Armed Force Invaded It Were Attempts Made to Occupy the Disputed Territory.

Washington, July 20.—Venezuela's brief, prepared by Counsel Storrow, and presented to the Venezuelan Commission, as well as to the British counsel to-day, is the most important paper that has so far appeared in the case.

For the first time a true divisional line in accordance with the evidence is laid down, and Lord Salisbury's contention as to settlements is shown to be a mere diplomatic quibble, utterly unsupported by law or fact, and unworthy of any consideration by the Commission.

Mr. Storrow demonstrates that there never has been any British sovereignty in the disputed territory; that the Dutch never gained the slightest foothold in the Orinoco basin, and, therefore, could not have transferred what did not exist to Great Britain, and he caps his strong arguments by demonstrating that the Schomburgk line, as held by Lord Salisbury, was a forgery, perpetrated by the English Government twenty years after Schomburgk's death.

His brief opens with Lord Salisbury's statement of January 10, 1880, that the boundary claimed by Venezuela to the Essequibo River would involve the surrender of a province inhabited by 40,000 British subjects which had been in the uninterrupted possession of Holland and Great Britain successively for two centuries, and sweeps it away with the reiteration of Venezuela's offer, in asking for arbitration in 1880, to recognize Great Britain's rights to its settlements on both banks of the Essequibo, reserve for itself the banks of the Orinoco, which the treaty of Aranjuez had recognized as Spanish, and which every English Ministry except Lord Salisbury's has offered to recognize, and to arbitrate the rest, which consisted entirely of territory where, even then, England had no settlements.

The brief assumes for the sake of argument that England may have a right of occupation to settlements on the alluvial land at the mouth of the Essequibo, but shows that a held possession of

Venezuela succeeded to the territory, and that Spain successfully resisted all efforts of the Dutch as well as of Sir Walter Raleigh "and other freebooters," to effect a lodgment.

Mr. Storrow says the British claim has confessedly no basis except occupation, and the rules of law are specifically and affirmatively fatal to it. He demolishes the so-called temporary post in the Cuyuni basin and at Barima Point by showing that they were mere trading stations, quickly destroyed by the Spanish, who maintained sovereignty over the region, and proves that the actual settlement of the Dutch and Spanish were always separated by 150 miles of forest.

International Law Applied. Mr. Storrow then quotes authorities to support the two rules of law which designate where, between these actual settlements, the boundary line shall run, as follows:

First—Where, either by nature or by the habits of the settlers, a tract has been defined, the rule is that the first occupation of a plot is to lay an entry upon and possession of the whole. But the entry of a second claimant cannot dislodge the legal possession of the first beyond the actual occupation of that second.

Second—Where, between the settlements of two nations in a country otherwise wild, there are features which form a natural barrier or line of demarcation and which in a long series of years have not been overpassed nor attempted to be overpassed by the actual settlements of either party, the law makes that line the international boundary.

The brief claims that such a tract and line exist, and the Dutch and English settlements never attempted to pass it until the invasion of the armed British force at the gold discovery about a dozen years ago. The historical evidence of the Dutch and Spanish conflicts are then discussed to show that the Spanish were always in actual occupation of the country up to the small range of mountains which the Cuyuni breaks through to enter the Essequibo. These characters effectively prevented access to the interior in the time of the Dutch, as they do to-day, in the case of the English compelling the latter to seek ingress from the mouth of the Orinoco, for which Harrison was building the road from Barima last month when he was arrested in Venezuelan territory.

The Spaniards always exercised dominion over this great unsettled tract by excluding other nations from it, and when the Dutch sought to take slaves from this section with the help of the Caribs, as the Dutch archives prove, the Spanish drove them out, destroyed their stations on the upper Essequibo and imprisoned the Dutchmen.

The Oregon boundary case, which made much international law, is then applied to the existing dispute, and the British arguments in that celebrated case are turned squarely against Lord Salisbury's present contentions.

Evidence is then adduced to turn all Professor Pollock's arguments of law against his case. It is shown that Spain discovered the Essequibo, and that the Dutch fort on that river was built on the foundations of the older Spanish one; that the real road to the interior Cuyuni-Maturin Basin is by way of the Spanish settlements on the Orinoco, and that it was those settlements which barred the way of Raleigh and all other seekers after El Dorado, and that when the English, as they have done, concede that the Spaniards controlled the entire Orinoco they lost their last argument upon which they could claim Barima.

Mr. Storrow quotes Lord Stowell, the highest English authority, in the case of the Mississippi River to show that those who



HAS HIS POT OF GOLD.

Daniel Wandell's Daughter Doubts the Story of His Find, but He Says It's True.

Where the Blue Book Firs. After citing the treaty of Aranjuez, to show by both the literal translation and the British rendering that the Dutch made no claim to the controlling shore of the Orinoco, Mr. Storrow goes for the Schomburgk line and traces its history. Incidentally he finds that the British Blue Book altered "a statement of the British claim," and subsequently by Lord Granville in 1881, Lord Aberdeen in 1884, and Lord Rosebery in 1890 offered to agree to lines which they declared "would secure to Venezuela the undisputed possession of the mountains of the Orinoco."

Mr. Storrow says: "Lord Salisbury is the only Minister who insisted upon a different view, and his claims grew every time he reviewed to the subject."

How the Line Was Forged. The great map of the colony, about 550 feet in size, prepared by the Government survey in 1875 and based on a tracing of Schomburgk's map, bearing Schomburgk's name, and still officially known as "Schomburgk's map," and published by Stanford in 1879 dated 1875, by procurement of the Colonial Government, showed the north and south line, and a note on its face said: "The boundaries indicated in this map are those laid down by the late Sir Robert Schomburgk." But in 1880, twenty years after Schomburgk's death, the Colonial Office "discovered" that all the maps were wrong; that Schomburgk's line went around by the great bend of the Cuyuni. It thereupon compelled Stanford to change his plate by erasing the boundary which went across the head waters of the Parima and Essequibo, and by inserting as another which went around the great bend, and the maps so changed in 1880 still bore the date 1875 and no other date.

How England Broke a Contract. It must also be pointed out that in 1850 the two nations agreed that there should be no occupation of the disputed territory by either, and that in 1884, and subsequently, Great Britain invaded it with an armed force, and took possession up to the expanded "Schomburgk line." In 1841 (from which Brown made tracing) expressed his final conclusion, and after he had approved these publications during the twenty years of his life and the Government had approved them for over forty. It is not permissible to alter it after his death upon a supposed inference from remarks made in any of his unpublished remarks—there be any such remarks.

Mr. Storrow again takes up the "settled" districts and says: "We have pointed out that Venezuela, for the sake of settlement, was ready to accept the settled districts from arbitration. The region which it did then require to be arbitrated, and in which the recent discoveries are found, contains no settlements even to-day. They are worked exclusively by negroes, who are hired on the coast and go up for three months at a time."

"Nor have the English spent any money for permanent improvements in those regions. With scarcely an exception the gold is got by simply washing by hand labor. The highest estimate of the total capital put in is \$2,000,000, and that is chiefly to pay wages and current expenses until the product can be marketed. The output of gold, by official returns, has been \$10,000,000. The Government gets a royalty of 90 cents an ounce, say rising \$500,000. Its royalty last year was \$110,000."

"From the best information to be got from its blue books and reports, its total expenses for clearings, streams, roads and everything else would be less than that. So, if every British subject or resident were required to-day to quit those regions with only what he would naturally carry with him, the colony would be \$8,000,000 the richer for its invasion of the territory; and no one would leave his home."

WIDOW THRASHED BY AN ANGRY WIFE.

Exciting Early Morning Assault on One of New Brunswick's Main Streets.

Mrs. Van Arsdalen Jealous of Her Husband's Attentions to Mrs. Hattie Vossler.

EXPLANATIONS BY THE PRINCIPALS.

The Widow Insists That Her Conduct is Above Reproach, but the Wife Says She Had Justification for Resorting to Violence.

Mrs. Isaac G. Van Arsdalen, the jealous wife of a big, broad-shouldered, plain-looking man, who sells produce in the streets of New Brunswick, N. J., created a sensation in that city early yesterday morning by assaulting Mrs. Hattie Vossler, a pretty and vivacious widow, on one of its main thoroughfares, in the presence of a crowd. Mrs. Van Arsdalen is tall and angular; Mrs. Vossler short and plump. The angry wife was the aggressor, the widow not even attempting to defend herself.

Mrs. Vossler left her home on Bayard street at 5:30 A. M. to go to Myer's rubber factory, where she is employed. She carried a large umbrella. She wore a saucy



own the watershed thereby possess the delta, islands and shores below, though these are unfit for habitation and have never been inhabited. The claim of either the Dutch or of the English to hold the mouth of the great Spanish river turns out to be utterly untenable.

When the men quitted, he got a spade and dug out a large, round iron kettle. It was covered with rust and clay. It had a cover on and was so heavy I could scarcely lift it out of the posthole. This was last Friday, a week ago. I had always believed that there was a good deal of money hidden about the place, and when my father and mother died, thirty years ago, and no mention was made of any money in my father's will, I suspected it was buried somewhere about the farm.

"My father killed me all of his property except a piece of ground near the farm, which he gave to my brother, Alfred. My mother had money laid away somewhere, too, and when she died I never could understand where it went. When the workman struck that old pot I believed I had at last found that money. It turned out to be true."

The spot where the post hole was dug used to be where my mother's tulip and hyacinth bed was when she was alive, and which he gave to my mother's money and that she had buried it. No one ever touched that flower bed but mother. I habitually searched for it, and for if I did I would have to pay personal taxes on it, and I'm not doing that when I have got to."

Now, however, he has been incited to admit that the find amounted to much more than \$10,000.

TRY TO BURN HIM ALIVE.

Robbers Enter an Old Man's Shanty, Demand His Money, Beat Him and Tie Him to a Stove.

Westfield, N. J., July 20.—Henry Chevantner, who lives in a little shanty a mile outside of this place, appeared in town to-day, battered and bruised. He said that about 1 o'clock this morning he was awakened by three men, who bound him hand and foot and then placed a gag in his mouth. The robbers searched his shanty, but all they secured was \$1.00 in money and a watch.

The leader of the three then removed the gag, and, holding a revolver at Chevantner's head, asked him where his money was. The old man told him they already had all the money he had in the world. They tortured him and finally the leader struck him on the head with a revolver and he became unconscious.

When Chevantner came to himself he was alone, lying on the floor and tied to a leg of the stove in such a way that when he made a slight move the stove tumbled over on him.

The stove was warm and it was evident that the men had built a fire in it and had him with the design of having him pull the stove over and set fire to the place and himself. Kerosene oil from the lamp had been poured on his shirt.

Chevantner, who is nearly fifty years old, has lived alone in his little shanty for years. As he has always dressed and lived like a miser a story has of late years gained circulation that he had a large sum of money hidden away in his shanty.

VANDERBILT GAINS FAST.

No More Bulletins Will Be Issued Concerning His Condition—Younger Children Return to Newport.

All signs around the Vanderbilt mansion yesterday, as well as the continuous utterances of the doctors, gave assurances of the improvement in Cornelius Vanderbilt's condition.

Alfred and Reginald, the two younger sons of the millionaire, who had been summoned from Newport Wednesday, returned there yesterday, and Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt and her betrothed, Harry Payne Whitney, were out driving nearly all day.

At 12:40 yesterday afternoon the watchman at the Fifty-seventh street door of the mansion, gave out this bulletin: "Mr. Vanderbilt continues to show steady improvement. He is comfortable, and has commenced taking solid food. No more bulletins will be issued."

JAMES MULLEN, M. D., W. H. DRAKE, M. D., FRANCIS DELAPLAIN, M. D., E. G. JANESWAY, M. D.

A relative of the family who left the mansion shortly after, said that Mr. Vanderbilt had asked for eggs and coffee for his breakfast, and that his physicians had allowed him to have them. He also said that it was expected that to-day would see the complete absorption of the blood-clot on the brain, which occasioned the paralysis. Some of the physicians in charge of the case would give an opinion on that subject.

The sculptors engaged in the ornamentation of the Fifty-eighth street facade of the mansion were at work again yesterday, and directly beneath the open windows of the room to which the sick man was moved last Saturday.

Eight or ten tons of fresh tan bark was distributed along Fifth avenue and Fifty-eighth street yesterday. One of the men engaged in cutting it, said the contractors had supplied 350 loads, and that the bark cost \$4 a load.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., went for a

walk during the afternoon. His lameness was less noticeable than on Sunday. At 8:30 o'clock last night the watchman at the door of the Vanderbilt mansion said that Dr. McLane had just told him to say to callers that Mr. Vanderbilt's condition was perfectly satisfactory.

HAD NO FOOD IN 157 DAYS.

Michigan Fasting Woman Still Alive, Though Much Emaciated.

La Porte, Ind., July 20.—Mrs. Henry Ingham, the Michigan fasting woman, to-day emerged from another trance, this being the third through which she has passed since she began fasting, 157 days having elapsed since she partook of nourishment in any form.

Mrs. Ingham declares that in her trance, which lasted since the morning of July 10, it was revealed to her that she was to be spared and that her life work was to be the discharge of a Christian duty, the consecration of her efforts to religious movements.

She still clings to the belief that she will live.

WILL ERECT A MONUMENT.

Colored People to Raise a Fund for Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Baltimore, July 20.—Memorial services were held yesterday in the First Colored Baptist Church in honor of the late Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Resolutions were adopted reciting her worth and distinguished services to the race and to mankind generally, and declaring that "it is the sense of this meeting that in consideration of the valuable services which Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe rendered in bringing about the emancipation of the slaves in this country, and her work to aid the people of every kindred nation and tongue who are oppressed, a monument should be erected to her memory."

Efforts will be made to interest the colored people of all denominations throughout the country in the movement, and to collect adequate funds to erect at a place to be decided upon later a lasting memorial in honor of the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

BANKS CEASE ISSUING GOLD

All the Kansas City Money Institutions Adopt the Policy.

Kansas City, Mo., July 20.—All Kansas City banks to-day ceased issuing gold, either in exchange for bills as payment of checks or withdrawals of deposits.

Cashier Rule, of the Bank of Commerce, who returned from St. Louis this morning, said the banks there will take the same action.

The reason given by the bankers here for this move is that it was the evident intention of many of the dealers to withdraw their deposits in gold. The yellow metal is the bluish that it will go a premium.

PARSON'S ARREST DUE TO LLOYD'S CHARTERS.

Indicted, He Gave Himself Up, and Is Held in \$5,000 Bail for Trial.

Claims This Action Is to Discredit His Testimony in a Civil Suit.

ORGANIZED THIRTY COMPANIES

Similar Charter, Parson Says, Was Passed Upon by Coudert Brothers and Butler, Stillman & Hubbard and Found All Right.

Fred H. Parson, an insurance agent, of No. 50 Pine street, who lives at No. 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, was indicted Friday by the Grand Jury. Detective Sergeant Cuff and McNulty were sent after him yesterday morning, but before they returned he walked into the District Attorney's office accompanied by his counsel, W. B. Ellison, and Richard J. Chard, an oil merchant at No. 60 Pine street, who is willing to go on Mr. Parson's bond.

In Part I. of General Sessions, Recorder Goff accepted Mr. Chard as surety, and fixed Mr. Parson's bail at \$5,000.

The charge against Mr. Parson is that he sold to George H. Leonard and Daniel

Woodcock, who were formerly in partnership and did business at No. 37 Pine street, an alleged charter for a Lloyd's Fire Insurance Company. The insurance law of October, 1892, prohibited the formation of insurance associations on the Lloyd's plan, but a number of insurance men, including a prominent advocate of the bill, secured charters for Lloyd's a short time before the prohibitive law went into effect.

In the early part of this year the Insurance Department attacked the legality of nearly all the charters that were issued within a few months or years prior to the law's passage.

Thirty out of the fifty companies thus organized owed their birth to Mr. Parson. One of those was the Insurers' Alliance Lloyd's, the charter for which Mr. Parson leased to Leonard & Woodcock for \$1,000 cash down and royalties which have amounted to about \$200.

Deputy Attorney-General Eugene Richards, who is in charge of the prosecutions, claims that the charter is bogus because the company did not actually do business within the specified limit, but Mr. Parson claims that the charter is just as good as the "Trade," which was one of his best and which he says was passed upon by Coudert Brothers and by Butler, Stillman & Hubbard.

He said: "The indictment was an outcome of the civil action of the People of the State of New York against the People's Fire Lloyd's recently argued before Judge Beach. This is being made the test case and in it Judge Beach refused to make permanent a temporary injunction, which had been granted by Judge Trux, and in his opinion stated that the matter was one which should be regularly tried before the Supreme Court."

The charge is one which in no respect presents any points not covered by the complaint in the civil action, and is regarded by those conversant with the facts as an attempt to discredit my testimony, and I shall be one of the witnesses which the People's Fire Lloyd's will use when their case comes up for trial."

SCHLATTER ON A WHEEL.

"Divine Healer" Arrives in Newton, Kan., on a Woman's Bicycle and Begins His Cures.

Newton, Kan., July 20.—Schlatter, the so-called "Divine Healer," rode into Newton last week on a woman's bicycle. He wears a long black gown, which reaches his ankles, and on his head is a broad-brimmed black slouch hat.

He says he is justified in riding a wheel built for women on account of his apostolic rank. Soon after his arrival he announced himself in readiness to minister to the sick and ailing. As a result hundreds are coming here with their sick ones to be cured. Up to this time his cures have been wonderful. If not actually marvellous. The town is full of the blind, lame and sick, and few go away without some relief. In many instances the relief has been complete.

"Once a year," said Schlatter, "I fast forty days and forty nights, though I have no particular date for this fast. Shortly I will begin my fast, and then I will disappear as if the earth had swallowed me. No man will know where I have gone. I will be gone in absolute mystery."

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THE WOMAN IN THE CASE.

Every Effort Being Made to Hush Up the Odd Fracas That Occurred on Lower Broadway Yesterday, in Which a New York Millionaire and a Pretty Young Woman Figure Prominently.

The greatest excitement in Wall street and downtown business houses followed the publication of an article in yesterday's paper of a well-known member of the Cotton Exchange attempting to stop the sale of the book for certain reasons entitled:

"When Lovely Madon Stoops to Flattery."

The poem below suggests the story between the lines:

"When lovely madon stoops to flattery,
And flunk, alas! that men betray,
What words can soothe her melancholy,
What tears can wash the sin away?"

"This is the outcome of the rage of the woman whom I did not marry to injure me in the eyes of the public. I have just wedded," declared the broker, "she has given Zola or some one like him—twice his price in gold to write me up. Every man and woman I meet is talking about it. Say this for me in the papers: 'I'll stop the sale of that book. "When Lovely Madon Stoops to Flattery" on the news-stands and the crowds that go there to see that picture and hear my past follies raked up, if it cost me half my fortune!"

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